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## THE JOURNAL.

*SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JAN.* 10.

A LETTER

## FROM ALFRED HUGER, TO THE PEOPLE

*OF SPARTANBURGH DISTRICT, S. C.*

FELLOW CITIZENS :—

In departing from the usual course on similar occasions, and addressing you a letter of thanks for the confidence lately reposed in me, I may perhaps hope for countenance and support from those to whom I am indebted for the honor of a seat in the late Convention of the State. Of the measures adopted during the sitting of that Body, and of the consequences likely to accrue from its meeting, you are, in all probability, already informed. Permit me to make a few observations as to the manner in which its deliberations were conducted, and upon the nature and character of the Ordinance, which it ultimately put forth—containing, as it undoubtedly did, men distinguised for talent and eloquence, the addresses and reports which have been published, not only plausible but imposing, and in many respects deeply impressive, were reasonably to be looked for. But however gratifying and convincing these documents may all be to the advocates of Nullification, and however triumphant the overpowering vote with which they were received, it is in my own mind doubtful whether they contain any thing, which is calculated to shake the good People of Spartanburgh, in their devotedness to well regulated Liberty, their attachment to the Union, and to the principles of the Constitution, or their firm and distinct belief that nullification is a delusion, and incompatible with the enjoyment of these blessings. Opposed as I am to the Tariff, thinking as I do, that it is in violation of the spirit of the compact, desiring as I ever have done, most earnestly, the support of Free Trade and State Rights, and seeking a reform of the Government upon the subject of protection to manufactures, I yet cannot contemplate a dismemberment of these States, without horror, or the subversion of this Government without the most dismal forebodings of our future prospects. My apprehensions on this head, are not of yesterday : can it be doubted now, that they are not entirely without foundation ? Will it be denied, that, if not the manifest wishes and intentions of those who rule, at any rate, the inevitable consequences of their measures *must* be a dissolution of this Union ? Has it not been publicly declared, that the Union is already dissolved ! and are not the proceedings of the Convention in perfect keeping with this declaration ?

The Law of the United States for the collection of Revenue, is proclaimed to be null and void, and any attempt on the part of the President or of Congress, to cause its enforcement, is to be followed by immediate secession ; not, *that* to be succeeded by the organization of another, and a separate Government. Whether this new Dynasty is to have the substance, or even the form of Republicanism, is not yet developed ; whether it is to be directed by the enactments of equal laws, or by means of Military Regulations, may not yet be decided on.

You well remember, Fellow Citizens, and I trust the People of South Carolina, have not entirely forgotten the ground upon which nullification has been recommended to their notice, and the reasons which were urged in favour of calling a Convention for the passage of an Ordinance in conformity with this doctrine. The distinguished author of Nullification himself, and the most conspicuous among his followers, have set forth the assurance that nullification was peaceful ; was constitutional : and well calculated to give durability, and permanence to the Union. It has been said, and that by these authorities, that was essentially peaceful ; that it was plain in the Constitution as though it were written there, and that it would not only preserve the Union, but that the Union could no longer exist without it.

First, it is peaceful, yet the Ordinance, the Report and the Addresses, anticipate and provide for a collision with the Government. Secondly, it is constitutional, yet the Legislature are instructed to frame an oath to be administered to every officer in the State, to absolve him from all obedience to the Laws and to the Constitution of the United States. Thirdly, it is to perpetuate the Union, yet we are called upon to make preparation for an immediate dissolution of the Union !

Such are the discrepancies which can neither be denied nor concealed. There is no avoiding the conclusion, that the People of South Carolina have been most grossly deceived and their confidence most cruelly abused—and let me tell you what is still more insulting, if you were here now and asked those who are the authors and abettors of this proceeding, why it is that the people were not sooner apprized of their intentions, you would be quickly and jeeringly told, that had they done so, the People never would have consented to their measures ; that it was necessary first to excite the public mind, then get the people in Convention : then tell them the precious, and I fear well authenticated secret, that Nullification was not peaceable but warlike, not Constitutional but subversive of the Constitution, not calculated to preserve the Union, but necessarily tending to destroy it—and then above all, to make amends for its destruction by depreciating its value, and by stigmatizing your attachment to this work of your ancestors, as an idolatrous offering, worthy only of slaves to make, and of despots to receive. Such, Alas ! has been the termination of successful efforts to impose upon the People of South Carolina, a remedy for their grievances, incompatible with the continuation of this Confederacy, and in my poor opinion, incompatible with the existence of any regular or justly administered government, whatever be its form, name, or institutions. Yet strange as it may appear, this is now the political creed of a majority of this community, distinguished as they have been for intelligence and virtue. Another, added to many instances of the fact, that there is no doctrine so utterly absurd and fallacious, to which talented and eloquent men cannot make prosolytes and followers.—In a country like ours, with a race of Freemen, fearing nothing, never suspecting themselves, and naturally confiding in others, talents and eloquence, constitute power: power once in being, makes its own adherents ; add to this the indefatigable zeal and never tiring industry which party spirit has excited and sustained, and you will have something of the ground work of the present state of our public affairs. But after all, can the leaders of the party who advocate nullification, do other than redeem their pledge to the people ? If their boasted Panacea proves other than peaceful, have not the people been deceived ? If the "Conservative principle" brings on a separation of South Carolina from the Confederacy, where is the assurance so often and so solemnly made, that to preserve the Union in its original purity was the grand and primary object ? Time, which showeth all things, will decide how far this assurance is likely to be true. As to the Constitution, though almost a volume has been written to prove that this remedy has existence in the Instrument, as a "Reserved Right," there is an evident disposition *now* to make it appear that the friends of Nullification never regarded it as any other than purely revolutionary : we are told that it will be a bloodless revolution, and so it may be; but hitherto "Revolutions have not gone backwards."

It may now perhaps be too late for me to ask, if a state can nullify a revenue law, and yet remain in the Union, but will any gentleman be good enough to tell me, whether she can or cannot also nullify a law declaring "War" and yet remain in the Union? Is not revenue raised by an act—and is not "War" declared by an act also? Does not the first require the assent of both Houses of Congress and the signature of the President? And does not the second require the same, and only the same solemnities? If the same State can put herself upon her sovreignty, and set aside an act to raise supplies, (tho' it does give protection to the manufactures, as we sincerely believe improperly) in the name of common sense what is to prevent her setting aside an act declaring "War" (although the power is expressly granted) when she had stopped the supplies by which that War is to be carried on? If nullification is right, may not Delaware, in the event of war being declared to-morrow, put herself upon her sovereignty, pass an Ordinance setting forth that the "act" (being passed for unconstitutional purposes) is null and void; afford aid and comfort to the enemy, and yet remain in the Union? Because the law which declares war being by the passage of the Ordinance, null and void, there would be no enemy, so far as Delaware is concerned?—And at the very moment would not Pennsylvania and New Jersey, believing the act of war constitutional, be liable to invasion from the belligerent? While Delaware believing it unconstitutional, would be perfectly exempt? and yet all three of these states would still be in the Union, and still entitled to the same privileges under the Constitution of the United States!! this I suppose would be upon the "in and out" principle—again, can one state claim privileges under the constitution which her co-states do not enjoy—I mean of course political privileges, not geograbical nor natural advantages.—Now how can Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, &c. nullify a revenue law, having no custom house where duties are collected? Or when the Territory of Louisiana was purchased with our money, and not only so, but admitted into the confederacy, with *her* cotton to compete with *our* cotton, with what share of propriety, or of justice, could she, the day after her admission, have put herself upon her sovereignty, and declared to the world that the laws of the United States were null and void—forming perhaps an alliance, offensive and defensive with England or France. What sort of commentary would this have been upon the expenditure of sixteen millions of our dollars for her purchase? and how would the argument in favor of the Constitutionality of her conduct have been received *then*? Yet Louisiana, upon her admission, was as much a state as South Carolina is now.

It is necessary for me here to repeat, that these views are presented in opposition to the idea that Nullification is not dis-union—This ground cannot be abandoned: the People, the Sovereign People, ought not to allow their Leaders to abandon it. They are responsible to the country for the preservation of the Union; their whole scheme is a failure, if Dis-union be its fruit; and it is for you to determine, by all lawful means, how far their mandate is entitled to Ordinence, or how far it calls for re-consideration, leading as it does, to the destruction of a Government which they professed not to subvert, but merely to purify and reform—They have said over and over again, that they did not mean to dissolve the Union—and if it be dissolved, have not the people been deprived of their Rights—aye, and of their country too?

The force of that argument by which Spartingburg is bound to give up the free Institutions of this republic, by the casting vote of St. Stephens or of St. James, is for you to feel and for all of us to lament. And when we proceed, or rather, when our rulers proceed in the language of the Ordinance, to establish a separate Government, what security have we that it will be a better Government than that of which Washington was the founder, and to which the eyes of all the Human Race are turned in wonder and applause. My friends, the people are yet Supreme, if they will be so ; the country is yet theirs, if they are true to themsalves: and no reports, no Address, no Ordinance, can take it from them—but remember, that a Monarch once said, "I am the State;" and remember also, that in later days, Napoleon Bonaparte said, "I am France."

In the progress of events and of opinions, observe the gradual, and only gradual changes which have taken place. At first we were called upon to pass State Rights' Resolutions, we did so; and professed to take the course, pointed out by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, in '98 and '99—Pursuing that course, we urged a Convention upon the People ; but when it was proposed *practically*, to set aside the laws of the land, *claiming still to be in the Union*; Mr. Madison disclaimed the doctrine. The man who drafted the Resolutions upon which we pinned our faith, publicly declared that our exposition was not *his*, and immediately Mr. Madison is denounced, as arriving at second childhood, an imbecile and dotard. The very man whom we were all called upon to follow in defence of State Rights, became suddenly too feeble to be heard, when he objected to the injustice of making himself say, what he never did say—and of making his own words mean, what they never did mean. Perhaps it may be fortunate for some of our own cotemporaries, if posterity should take the same liberty with *them*, and *their* works also.

Fellow Citizens, it is idle and absurd to go on, any longer defending or explaining Nullification. There is but one question to be decided: are the inhabitants of South Carolina, ready and willing, to annihilate this Government or rather a withdrawal from it? That they have a right to withdraw, I never questioned, for no people can part with the right of revolution—but if they wish to remain in the Union, and be free, they must abandon Nullification.

In conclusion it is my painful duty, to warn you of your present condition. The right of opinion is already, officially denied. Brave and honorable men, whose ambition has sought no higher reward, than the glory of their country, are now to become the objects of a degraded proscription; those who were never suspected before, are now to be driven beyond the protection of the law, or submit to a disgraceful Test Oath, which equally dishonors him who takes it, and him who administers it. Those who have idolized the character and integrity of the State, who have loved her as their mother, are now to be the victims of an unholy and unsparing persecution; those whose Fathers gave up life, in the great struggle against oppression, are now to be pointed at as Traitors, denounced as fit objects of vengeance, and punished under a statute of which the decrees must be written in the best blood of the Patriot. But thanks be to God, there exists yet, *that* courage which scorns to ask for quarter, and puts despotism at defiance—that spirit which cannot be subdued until the body which contains it is utterly destroyed—what is there, let me ask, in a government like ours, to authorise an Army of 12,000 soldiers, with officers to command appointed by a single individual, without consultation and without confirmation?

Men of South Carolina ! disciples of Washington ! sons of the Martyrs of the American Revolution, lovers of liberty, Defenders of your Rights, your Country and your Honor, are you Slaves, or are you Free? Decide for yourselves, before the power of deciding is taken from you. If you tremble, go to the graves of your Ancestors, and take counsel from their spirits ; If you falter, ask your hearts if "all is well." If in your bosoms you carry the instinct of nature, turn to your children and say, if they are to lose their inheritance.

Most Respectfully,
Your Fellow Citizen,
ALFRED HUGER.

This absence of taxes, which the Carolinians are holding up as the great object of their hallucination, they will find to be much worse than an *ignis fatuus*. How much more in taxes will South Carolina have to pay as a *nation* in maintaining a separate government, than she now does? Have her citizens made that calculation in their restiveness under the moderate imposts of the General Government? Take her first step : She proposes to raise 12,000 men for defence. If these are all to be paid agreeably to the rules in the U. States Army, they would cost the State per year 11,000,000 of dollars. But the 2000 proposed to be stationed in Charleston, without estimating the additional price in a state of war, these 2000 will cost her per year $2,500,000—upwards of $150 per head of her taxable male citizens. Would they rather pay this sum than the 16 cents per head, which is the amount now paid by each taxable citizen in the United States, over and above the amount necessary for the revenue wants of the government ? They say, however, it is not the money they mind—it is the *principle* of the thing. But this looks very much like *principal and interest too.*

*Georgia Courier.*

From the Newbern Spectator.

We cannot express our gratification at finding how generally the *Proclamation* is approved of throughout the good old sound State of North-Carolina. In no State has it been more rapturously received. Out of twenty-five papers, or thereabouts, which are published, there are but three or four that raise a note of disapprobation. The *Patriots* of all parties, Clay men and Jackson men, Anti-tariff men and Nullifiers, hail it as a document which gives assurance that the Union will be preserved. Many who have hitherto gone hand in hand with the Nullifiers (now disunionists and revolutionists) of South Carolina, have suddenly recoiled, shocked and alarmed at the imminent dangers into which those headlong madmen have precipitated our happy and prosperous Republick. Such, in short, is their anxiety for the Union, that all party distinctions are buried—all feel that they are Americans—'citizens of these United States'—and like one band of brothers, they will support the Proclamation and stand by the Union to the last gasp. It is true we have here and there in our State, little knots of most ferocious nullifiers, such as are to be found, however, in every quarter of the country—demagogues who babble about '*consolidation*,' and '*old federalists*,' and think thus to establish their claim to the character of *pure democrats*.

But the *People*, the great mass, are untainted, and in one solid phalanx will go for the Union—the whole Union.

As to the right of *secession*—we place it on a footing with the right of nullification ; and consider it just as treasonable against the Union. Any fixed, settled [illegible] ble to one which constantly exposed us to the perils and horrors of revolution. Let it once be admitted that a State has a right to secede, and there never will be wanting disappointed demagogues and bankrupt politicians, with their dangerson, who, having nothing to lose, and every thing to gain from revolution, will urge the necessity of secession. Look at South-Carolina, a palpable case in point—a practical commentary on the absurdity. Does any one believe, if Mr. Calhoun had succeeded in his designs on the Executive Chair, and that terrible fire-eater, Hamilton, had been appointed Secretary of War, and his other *followers* had been provided with foreign missions, that we should have heard a syllable about the Tariff? No—the tariff is a mere pretext—the evils of which have been exaggerated and magnified beyond measure, to promote their views of disunion. This fact is now in some measure apparent from some of the nullification prints. Alarmed at the real injury which their business and trade are about to suffer from the effects of nullification, they begin to talk of the activity and bustle about their wharves and shipping, as exceeding any thing of the kind *since* 1834. This is admitted by the Mercury, a paper which not long since represented their streets as growing up in grass, so depressed & utterly ruined was their trade. *Secession* is therefore out of the question—the heresy must be put down—it should be considered as an impossibility—there should be no such word in our national vocabulary. Let one State leave the Union, and the golden chain is broken—the charm is dissolved—and the glory of this world, our happy Republick, is forever gone.

The late Proclamation of President Jackson has been printed on *satin* in this city, in Baltimore, and elsewhere. It is a document which every citizen in this republic should cherish as he does the Declaration of Independence, and Washington's Farewell Address.

Would it not be well to give it a place in our school books ? In that case, read as it would be by youths who, when we have moved from the busy stage of life, are to support, preserve and defend our invaluable Union, it will forcibly impress their minds with the nature of the federal relations of one state to another, and convince them that tho' our country is composed of many states, it is but *one nation*.

*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

The Rev. William Hammett of the Virginia Conference, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives of the United States.

*From Charleston.*—An obliging friend has permitted us to make an extract from a letter recently received from a highly respectable young gentleman, a merchant, in Charleston. After a brief but succinct history of nullification, he says: 'Both parties are now prepared for a fight, and the most trifling occurrence, in the present agitated state of public feeling, would involve us in a civil war. Our military company has held a meeting, and the officers have pledged themselves to lead us on, in case we are wanted. You can form no idea of the extent of evil connected with nullification. Public confidence is destroyed—banks refuse to discount *any* paper—are calling in their debts, and preparing for trouble—real estate cannot be sold on any terms—stocks do not change hands—northern vessels are coming out daily in ballast, that last year could not carry what was offered—and our Great Man may soon say, *truly*, that 'Grass grows in our streets, and vessels rot at the wharves.'

*Providence Journal.*

*Strange folly of men.*—Under the idea of an unjust attack upon their pockets, the South-Carolinians cry "Havoc and let slip the dogs of war."—They say the majority oppress their trade, and tax them unfairly. This is sufficient in their opinion to justify secession, disunion and rebellion!

Let us see what these patriots have done to a minority, and a respectable minority of their own fellow citizens, in their own State! Not only do they pass ordinances to tax them against their will for the expenses of secession and war, but they divest them of their civil liberties, take away the protection of the State constitution and laws, and subject them to test oaths, demolish their courts and juries, unless these oaths are taken, and actually commit grosser violations of justice and law, than were ever in this or any other country! The nullifiers must be mad to act so outrageously. The little finger of nullification is heavier, more oppressive and cruel, than the whole hand of the Tariff ever has been or can be.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

*Sentiment of Virginia.*—The Legislature is still engaged in forging its State Rights thunder—a task which it finds to be rather more difficult than in times past, when they began in "words, words, words." At this crisis *words*, are *things*; and they must be more deliberately and cautiously weighed than when, though "full of sound and fury," they "nothing signified." We pray for our sapient Legislators, a happy deliverance! While, however, these fourth rate Jupiters are beating out their projects on Vulcan's anvil, the people in Virginia are taking the matter as they of right ought to do, into their own hands, and, in their primary assemblies, are speaking in a voice too plain to be misunderstood, and we hope too potential to be disregarded. On our first page this morning we publish the proceedings of meetings held in the large & intelligent counties of Augusta, Washington and Montgomery, decidedly reprobating the course of South Carolina, and pledging to the President, in the exercise of his constitutional duties as defined in his Proclamation, a warm and decided support. This feeling is doubtless universal throughout Western Virginia—and though Middle Virginia may be less unanimous, yet we do not hesitate to say that a very large majority will take the same ground.

We are particularly pleased with the proceedings in Washington and Montgomery. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, is extensively and influentially connected in those counties, and we dreaded the effects of that connection upon popular sentiment. Gov. Floyd, too, is a resident of Montgomery, and formerly represented the district of which it is a part, many years in Congress. We feared that *he* would inoculate his partial fellow-countymen with this fatal disease. But the mountain region here, as in South Carolina, is too healthy for such a ruinous doctrine to obtain the ascendancy. Celebrated in all ages and all countries as the refuge and home of Liberty, when the people of the lowlands have become corrupt and servile enough to bend their necks to the yoke of a master, the mountains of Virginia and South Carolina are inhabited by a race who will set their faces, as a flint against the disorganizers who are striving to pull down the temple of our freedom. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, spoke truly in saying, that "when the star-spangled banner is once unfurled upon the top of our lofty mountains, and the inhabitants are told that the Union is in danger, every valley, glen and dale will pour forth its population, prepared to conquer or die beneath the flag that has so often led their fathers to victory."

The Rev. Wm. Torrey who was imprisoned at Buenos Ayres for marrying a Protestant to a Catholic, has been released by order of the Governor.

# FOREIGN.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO BELGIUM.

We received at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 15th November, and Bordeaux of the 17th, brought by the brig Mary Jane, which sailed from Rochelle on the 20th November. She was boarded by the news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office.

The entrance of the French army into Belgium is thus announced:

PARIS, November 15.

The Moniteur contains the following: Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier, this day the 15th Nov. directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it, to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

The 15th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venlo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and is now in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the head quarters of the French army on Friday evening, and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia, in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their inference.

Upon which the editor observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on those points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidity with which many regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observations will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse, the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. Gen. Pelot who will certainly have the command of the division of the Meuse, will have Colonel Moline as head of his general staff."

We need not point out to our readers the highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prussia in favor of Holland.

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th November. They too speak of the movements of the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movements of the French and not to engage in actual hostilities, unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London Conference.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun boat stationed in the Scheldt, says:

We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo-French fleet, however I do not believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and hat at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Batz, which is the Straits of Thermopylæ of the Scheldt.

The Zeuw is here with some gunboats, and the position is naturally so strong that it would require very superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Leifkenhoek, two new Gibraltars, and the Citadel can only be compared to a mine covered with cannons and mortars and completely undermined. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say: if they attempt it, then it may be said of Antwerp—Here once stood a superb city.

The London dates are of the 11th, on the subject of Holland, it is said new attempts had been made by the Government to open negociations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful

A few Dutch vessels had been seized in France.

On the 15th, the Duchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, & among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

# LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

*Wednesday, Dec. 26.*

Mr. Speight presented the following preamble and resolution:—

*Whereas*, it appears from the President's message, of the fourth of this month, to the Congress of the United States, that the public debt will probably be extinguished early in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and that there are now on hand, belonging to the United States, funds sufficient to pay the same; and whereas, in the said message, he recommends to Congress a reduction of the Tariff to a plain and economical system of revenue; which recommendation, we hope, will be complied with by the present Congress; but should our just and reasonable hopes be disappointed, we still have every reason to believe, from the result of the elections for members of the next Congress of the United States, that the Tariff will be reduced to a revenue system, founded upon republican principles; and whereas in the event of the present Congress failing to make the proper reduction of the Tariff, we have every reason to believe the President of the United States will convene the next as soon as practicable after the 4th day of March next: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That our Sister State South Carolina be respectfully requested to suspend the operation and enforcement of any and every penal enactment made, or to be made, carrying into execution the ordinance of her Convention, which may endanger the peace and harmony of these United States, until, at least, the first day of September next, to give time to the present or next Congress of the United States to act upon the Tariff.

Which were read the first time, passed, and, on motion of Mr. Cowper, ordered to be printed

*Thursday, Dec. 27.*

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges, from $2,500 to $2,000, which was on its second reading. Mr. Bell moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, 33 to 23.

The Resolution submitted on Wednesday, by Mr. Speight, requesting South Carolina to suspend the execution of the Ordinance until at least the first day of September, was read the second time. Mr. Martin moved to amend the Resolution by striking out "until at least the first day of September"—which was agreed to; and the Resolution, as amended, passed its second reading.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from $2,500 to 2,000, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed, 36 to 32.

*Saturday, Dec. 29.*

Mr. Leake, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1831, amendatory of an act passed in 1819, creating a fund for Internal Improvements. (Provides for an increase of pay to the Superintendant of Public Works.) Read the first time.

Mr. Leake, also reported a Resolution which had its first reading, directing the Attorney General to commence suit against such of the Stockholders of the different Navigation and Turnpike Companies as have withheld their proportionate dividends, for the purpose of recovering back their portion of the money advanced.

*Monday, Dec. 31.*

The bill having for its object an increase of the salary of the Superintendant of Public Works, was read the second time and rejected.

The Resolution requesting the State of South Carolina to suspend the execution of her Ordinance, &c. was read the third time. Mr. Seawell moved to strike out the words, "to give time to the present or next Congress of the United States to act upon the subject of the Tariff"—which was agreed to. The Resolution then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed, 39 to 3. The dissentients were Messrs. Askew, Bailey and Hinton.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, Dec. 27.*

On motion of Mr. Pearson,

*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer and Attorney General be instructed to take the necessaay proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining by a decision of the Supreme Court, whether the Cape Fear and Newbern Banks, in paying the tax required by law out of the profits of said Banks before dividends are declared, have acted in pursuance of the proper construction of that part of their charters which enacts that a tax of one per cent. shall be levied on the Stockholders, &c.—And whether the proper construction of their charters does not require that dividends should be first declared, and that the tax should then be retained out of the dividends of the individual stockholders, so that the tax may be paid by the individual stockholders, and not the Bank.

On motion of Mr. Craige,

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the criminal laws of this State, that no person shall be compelled to pay the costs accruing from the attendance of witnesses necessary to his defence in any prosecution, whenever he shall be acquitted of the charge or charges preferred against him.

*Resolved further*, That they enquire into the expediency of compelling the prosecutor to pay all such costs.

The House, on motion of Mr. O'Brien, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Davidson in the Chair, on the Bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina. Considerable debate ensued, and a number of amendments were adopted. It was reported to the House, when Mr. Bragg moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 72 to 54. It was further amended, and passed its second reading 64 to 61.

*Saturday, Dec. 29.*

Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made an adverse report on the petition of sundry citizens of Surry county, on the subject of the road laws. Mr. M. also made an unfavorable report on a resolution referred to them, touching the expediency of draining the low lands belonging to the State in Tyrrell, Washington & Hyde. Concurred in.

Mr. McQueen presented a resolution, returning the thanks of the Legislature to Col. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, for his proposed generous donation to the State of certain valuable English Authorities—Read, referred to the Library committee.

The engrossed bill authorising the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville to borrow $200,000 to be invested in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, and for other purposes, was received from the Senate with an amendment, concurred in, and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was received from the Senate and read the first time. Mr. Shepard moved that it be rejected, which was negatived 72 to 45.

*Monday, Dec. 31.*

Mr. Eccles, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to amend the 10th section of the act of 1741 for the better observation of the Lord's day. Read the first time.

Mr. E. from the same committee, reported a bill to render the land of a deceased debtor liable for the costs where the plea of fully administered has been found in favor of his Executor or administrator.

Mr. E. from the same committee, made an adverse report, which was concurred in, on the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the propriety of so amending the laws relative to Executors, &c. as to require them in all cases of insolvent estates to make rateable payment of all claims against the estate of their testator.

*Tuesday, Jan. 1.*

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, the House re considered the vote of yesterday on the rejection of the bill to establish the Merchant's Bank in the town of Newbern, and the bill was laid upon the table.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in Committee of the whole, on the bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina.—A protracted debate ensued, in which Messrs. Shepard, Henry, Outlaw, L. Thompson, Barringer and Pearson opposed, and Messrs. Daniel, O'Brien, Mangum and Guthrie advocated its passage. The bill was reported to the House with sundry amendments, and being read the third time, was rejected, ayes 65—nays 53.

From the Constitutionalists Jan. 8.

LEGISLATURE.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the S. Carolina Ordinance, came up in the House of Commons on Wednesday last. The resolutions relating to the tariff and nullification, having been read, Mr. Bragg rose and observed that he had in his hand two resolutions on the subjects embraced in those which had just been read, which he would propose as a substitute for that part of the Report of the committee. He would not flatter himself that his substitute would be received; for, from all he could discover, it was the fixed determination of the House, from various considerations, to act upon the *Report* as it was made and had been printed and placed in the hands of members—his object, however, would be attained by simply offering his substitute—it would be seen that he was for reprobating the tariff in stronger language than did the report. If the House refused his substitute, candour impelled him to say, that as he had done in committee so he should now do—for the sake of unanimity he should go for the Report—Mr. Bragg's resolutions follow.

*Resolved*, That the present Tariff laws, which have produced the alarming discontent now existing throughout the country, inasmuch as they are unequal and oppressive, and were enacted, avowedly, to protect, sustain and enrich one portion of the community at the expense of another, are unwarranted by the Constitution and ought to be speedily repealed.

*Resolved*, That while we sensibly and acutely feel the burden that oppresses us, and sincerely sympathise with our sister State, South-Carolina, we cannot approve of her doctrine of nullification as promulged in her late Ordinance believing it to be revolutionary in its tendency, and not considering existing grievances, great as they are, so intolerable as to justify a resort to any extreme and extra-constitutional remedy for relief.

The motion to strike out with a view to insert the above, having been lost, & the resolution reported by the committee on the subject of nullification being under consideration, Mr. Potts rose and addressed the House in its support.

Mr. Potts's was very eloquent in his remarks, and manifested a sincere devotion to the institutions of his country, and hostility to the doctrine of Nullification, as being absurd, revolutionary in its character, and unconstitutional. Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton, spoke in opposition to the resolution, and in defence of his favorite doctrine of *Nullification*. He took occasion to charge some of the friends of the resolution which denounced S. Carolina nullification with inconsistency—which elicited some very able remarks from Mr. Bragg in reply, proving the charge as applied to him, unjust. The House, on motion of Mr. Eccles, adjourned. On Thursday the resolution was called up again, and occupied the greater part of the day in its discussion. Mr. McLeod being entitled to the floor, relinquished his right, presuming that the votes would be taken without debate. In this he was disappointed, Mr. Long, of Halifax, rose in opposition to the resolution, declaimed in favor of Nullification, as the rightful remedy, and as warranted by the constitution. Mr. Daniel spoke at some length in favor of the resolution and in opposition to the doctrine which it condemns. Mr. Clark, of Beaufort county, delivered a very handsome speech against the adoption of the resolution. His ideas, many of them, were original, & his arguments ingenious. Mr. Eccles of Cumberland, spoke very feelingly of the consequences likely to result, from civil war, the end to which Nullification must inevitably lead, if put in practice. Mr. Frederick Sawyer from Pasquotank, made a few remarks stating the reasons why he should vote against the resolution. The resolutions passed as introduced by the committee, by a large majority, with a few slight amendments.

A motion was made to postpone indefinitely the resolution declaring the doctrine of Nullification to be revolutionary in its character, &c., which was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Clark, *Craige*, Faddis, Gary, Gee, Guthrie, Irvine, Lancaster, Long, McCleese, McMillan, Norman, Outlaw, Pierce, S. T. Sawyer, F. A. Sawyer, Simmons, L. Thompson, Townsend, Tunstall, Waddell.

Nays.—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Barringer, Blowe, Boddie, Bragg, Brower, Burgin, Burns, Cansler, Carter, Clayton, Cloman, Courts, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Daniel, Davidson, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonston, Enloe, Foscue, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves, Gwynn, Hammond, Harrison, Harper, Hart, Hartley, Hill, Hinton, Horton, Hurst, Irion, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Laspeyre, Lea, Ledford, Little, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marsteller, Maultsby, Montgomery, Mullen, Murray, McLaurin, McLeod, McNeill, Nelson, O'Brien, Park, Peeples, Pearson, Poindexter, Polk, Potts, Rand, Relfe, Ridley, Roberts, Settle, Shepard, Sherwood, Skinner, Sloan, Smith, Spruill, Stallings, Stephens, Sumner, Thomas, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Wadsworth, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Welch, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Wooten, Word, Yeller.

MOTHERS.

If any thing in life deserves to be considered as at once the exquisite bliss and pre-eminent duty of a mother, it is this—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favourite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eyes, yet unsullied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor; to lift the little hands, yet unstained with vice, in prayer to their Father who is in Heaven. But so it is. The child, as soon as it is released from the bondage of the nurse, and needs no a careful eye to look after its steps a guard it from external injury, is too ten surrendered to instructors, some whom are employed to polish the face of the character, and regle the motions of the limbs, ors to furnish the memory, and accomish the imagination, while religion gadmission as she can; sometimes in of authority, and sometimes in a Satey's task, or a Sunday's peculiari but how rarely as sentiment. Thittle hearts are made to flutter wimity, encouraged to pant with emula persuaded to contract with parsi, allowed to glow with revenge, duced to absolute numbness by illiness and cares, before they have felt a sentiment of devotion, or with a pulsation of sorrow for a nce, or gratitude for a benefit in the esence of God. Believe me, moth you have no right to expect that the se of religion will be infused by labours of others.

When parents have ce to be teachers, religion has ceased e taught.

# The Journal.

## SALISBURY:

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1833.


Gov. Hayne, in his late Proclamation, appeals to the sympathy of the Southern States, in favor of the nullifiers. With how much more propriety might an appeal be made to the sympathy of the South, in favor of the Union Party in South Carolina, threatened, as they are, with pains and penalties; proscribed; denied the inestimable right of a free and impartial trial by jury, and smarting under the exactions of a despotism as odious as that of the Autocrat of Russia, or of the Jacobin Clubs in the French Revolution. It is with *them* the South should sympathise, & not with the faction which unfortunately having acquired a temporary ascendancy in South Carolina, arrogantly calls itself "The State," tramples on the laws and the constitution, and rules with the rod of a despot. None have to awled louder against the despotism of a majority, than the liberty-loving nullifiers; yet the moment they get power in their hands, they issue ordinances, and enact laws more odious and despotic than those which hurled Charles X. from his throne; laws which, if proposed by a British Minister, would bring his head to the block, as a traitor to his country: and yet the South is appealed to, to uphold such a despotism, and to crush, if not to annihilate,—for *annihilation* has been threatened,—the heroic Union Party, headed by the Taylors, the Hugers, the Middletons, the Draytons and others of the wisest and best men of South-Carolina, who are nobly contending for liberty; the Constitution, UNION, without which the Rights of the States will become an empty name, a miserable mockery. It is with the Union Party the South should sympathise:—let the nullifiers seek for sympathy elsewhere, among the despots of Europe, who watch their proceedings with demoniac joy, and who would hail, with a howl of triumph, the dissolution of that glorious UNION, which now stands as a beacon to light the oppressed of all nations to the Temple of Liberty.

The Letter of ALFRED HUGER, although addressed to a portion of the people of S. Carolina, will, at this portentous crisis, be read with interest here. When such exertions are making to inculcate in this community, the doctrine of Nullification, which is but another name for anarchy itself, it is important that our fellow-citizens should be well informed as to *its nature*, its TENDENCY and its OBJECT, and that they should know in what light it is viewed by the friends of the Union in our sister state. Its nature is *anarchical*: its tendency is to *civil war*: and its object is DISUNION, and the erection of a new Government South of the Potomac; whether a Republic or a Monarchy, time, perhaps, will disclose. With what spirit this doctrine is resisted by the patriots of South-Carolina, and in what light it is viewed by them, this letter of the patriotic HUGER will show.

☞While the Legislature of Virginia are engaged in a windy war of words on the South Carolina Ordinance, and the President's Proclamation, the PEOPLE are rising in their might, & declaring their fixed determination to support the Government in the execution of the laws and to maintain the Union at all hazards. Virginia is true to the core. A portion of her citizens may be tainted with the Calhoun doctrine, but a vast majority of the people will present an undivided front against the disunionists and move in solid phalanx in support of the Union. The course of South Carolina is now denounced by every Southern State. Will she still persist in her mad career, which can end only in defeat and infamy? We shall see.

### THE LEGISLATURE

Of Geo., before its adjournment, passed an order directing several thousands of the President's Proclamation to be printed and circulated throughout the State. Will this be offered as evidence that Georgia sympathises with the South Carolina nullifiers? or that the DOINGS asserted in the Proclamation are repudiated in Georgia? We trow not. Yet still the nullifiers will continue to buoy up the sinking spirits of their deluded followers, by assurances of assistance from other states. They have already affixed a foul blot on our national escutcheon; and in the frenzy of their desperation, they may fain believe that other States will volunteer become sharers in the infamy.

Not only the party which is now madly urging South-Carolina into rebellion and disunion, but their friends elsewhere, hold out the belief that the Southern States will join with them in resisting the General Government by force. Fitting that a bare majority in each,—the most they can hope for, in the wildest flight of their delusion, is a bare majority,—should decide to rush into a Civil War, yet the minority in each, with the aid of the Government would be sufficient to neutralize all the efforts of the disunionists, compel their submission to the laws, and "preserve the Union." The present state of public sentiment, therefore, success of the disunionists is out of the question. They may cause a Civil War, but it will certainly end in their defeat and eternal disgrace; while the Union will come out of it not only unharmed, but with renewed strength. The real friends of State Rights must perceive, that a contest like that which is now urged upon the South by the mad ambition of a talented but disappointed man, must, in its results, be any thing but beneficial to the cause which they advocate.

Gov. Hayne, we learn, has sent an order to Black's furnace, in Spartanburg District, S. C. for *several thousand* CANNON BALLS, to enforce the "*peaceable* remedy of Nullification." And yet, notwithstanding this "sign," pointing to resistance by force, to bloodshed, & all the horors of a *civil*, if not a *servile* war; notwithstanding the official threats which have been promulgated by the nullifying Legislature; notwithstanding the raising an army of 12,000 men; notwithstanding all these, Mr. McDuffie has the hardihood, in *his* recent counter Proclamation through the columns of the Telegraph, "utterly to deny and disclaim, on the part of the State of South-Carolina, ANY DESIGN to resist the laws of the United States *by force!*" Has the old adage, *quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, been verified in him? It is difficult to account for his conduct in any other way.

☞ The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Barringer, has passed its third reading in that body by a vote of 78 to 41. We have not seen the bill; but understand it is framed on true banking principles. As this appears to be the last chance for a Bank during the present session of the Legislature, and as the bill is obnoxious to no very serious objections, it is to be hoped it may pass the Senate, and thus avert the distress which must otherwise inevitably fall on the community.

Mr. CALHOUN having transmitted to the Secretary of State his resignation of the office of Vice-President of the U. States, appeared in the Senate on the 4th instant, was qualified, and took his seat as a Senator from South Carolina. The present Congress, therefore, numbers among its members a former President and Vice President of the United States.

The resolution adopted by both Houses of the Legislature, to adjourn on the 8th instant, was subsequently rescinded.

The impudence with which the leaders of the Nullification party in South Carolina claim to be the *State*, is not to be surpassed. They have led the people on, gradually, and step by step, until they now stand on the brink of ruin.—Those who have refused to follow, are reproached with every epithet which the vocabulary of a Nullifier can contain.—The Union Party are said to be recreant to their country, because, forsooth, they will not fall down and worship the petty tyrants who are now working out the destruction of the best Government in the world. We do owe allegiance of a sacred character to South Carolina, but we owe none to the Nullification party—a party by whom we have been disfranchised and robbed of the dearest rights of freemen. Are we to be told that *the State* of South Carolina is whichever party gets the ascendancy, to-day one and to-morrow another!—Such a state never can be our country. Nullification is NOT *the State*. The State is a pure and rational system of liberty, which never oppresses its citizens.

SPORTING ANECDOTE.—Not long since, a cheese merchant from the "land of steady habits," arrived at a neighbouring town on his way to market, where some sportsmen were busily engaged in their favorite recreation of shooting at turkeys. Thinking it a fine opportunity to dispose of some of his load at a good price, and being up to a trick or two, he offered to put up some of his cheese at a short distance, on level ground, he to place the target, and select the spot for the gunner to stand. The price being agreed upon by one of the marksmen, he produced one of his best, and placing it behind a huge oak, measured off twelve rods, and desired him to fire. Nothing daunted by his manœuvre, our sportsman deliberately loaded his rifle, and selecting a large flat stone, placed it near the oak; then returning to the designated spot, fired, and the ball striking the stone glanced into the cheese, which he triumphantly shouldered, and marched off, having fairly won the prize by his ingenuity.

*Dedham Patriot.*

On Friday evening, an Entertainment was given at Mr. Rigsbee's Hotel, by the citizens of this city, to the members of the Legislature; which was attended by between three and four hundred ladies and gentlemen. The supper table was plentifully and tastefully furnished, and every arrangement had been made which could conduce to the pleasure and comfort of the large company assembled on the occasion. The ball room especially attracted attention, and called forth the universal admiration of the large number of spectators. It was handsomely decorated with flags, paintings and transparencies, executed by Mr. Alfred Waugh, miniature painter, of this place. At the west end of the hall was a brilliant transparency representing our State Capitol as it stood previous to its destruction, with the American Eagle hovering over its dome, bearing in its beak a scroll with an inscription in these words: "The Legislature of 1832." At the opposite end was another, emblematic of the three grand divisions of the continent—earth, wood and water—in which appeared the standard of the Union, planted on a rock, with the following inscription near the foot of its staff: "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." The sides of the room were also ornamented with elegant transparencies, devices and heraldic designs, too numerous to designate. Suffice it to say, that the arrangements were such as to give universal satisfaction.

*Raleigh Star*

A criminal cause of rather a novel complexion was tried at the Court of Common Pleas in Augusta, Me. before Judge Whiteman. A woman was indicted and convicted of beating her husband! The offending fair, Deborah Richardson, was one day talking at her husband, in a high key. Soon afterwards, he was seen to tumble out of the door on the ground, and a stick of wood about four feet long followed after him. The person who saw him fall came up immediately, and found him lying senseless, his head bruised and bleeding, and marks of hair and blood on the stick; she was then trying to raise him up. There was no witness who saw the blow given, except her daughter, a child 9 years old, who testified under evident fear of her mother. The Judge, in charging the jury, said he had never known a case of the kind before, but that the law affords its protection to the husband as well as the wife. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced her to pay a fine, and give security to keep the peace for two years.

ACCIDENT.—An accident of an afflicting nature occurred in Haverhill, (Mass.) on Tuesday week, in the death of a young man named Edward H. Bosley, a clerk in the store of Mr. Peter Osgood. The circumstances are these: Mr. Osgood had placed a bottle on the stove containing between two and three gallons of alcohol, with several pounds of gum shellac, for solution. It had been customary occasionally to shake the bottle, in order to facilitate the process, but *always raising the cork*. The young man neglected to observe this caution—took the bottle, when it burst, throwing its contents over him, and coming in instant contact with the stove, he was covered, and the store filled with flame. The young man and Mr. Osgood made for the street door, but were both unable to open it, when the young man plunged headlong through the glazed part of the door into the street, the fire and smoke bursted out furiously through the opening thus made. Mr. Osgood made his escape through a back door. The flame which enveloped the young man was soon extinguished, by an individual in a neighboring shop throwing a pail of water upon him. Medical aid was immediately procured, and it was found that he was burnt from his face to his feet. He lingered in distress until Thursday afternoon, when he expired.

*South Carolina.*—The following statement is founded on the census of 1830, and the election returns of October, 1832.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Carolina has | 581,185 inhabitants: |
| deduct | 315,401 slaves. |
| leaves | 265,784 free persons; |
| deduct | 7,821 free blacks, |
| leaves | 257,963 whites. |
| of whom | 127,273 are females, |
| leaving | 130,690 white males, |
| of whom | 86,223 are under 20 or over [50 years of age, |
| leaving | 44,467 capable of bearing [arms, |
| of whom | 18,240 are Unionists, |
| leaving | 26,227 Nullifiers. |
| Deduct | 18,240 to balance the Union- [ists, |
| and | 7,987 are left to take care of 315,000 slaves and the Unionists in the other twenty-three States of the Union! |

*Governor Hayne's Proclamation.*—Presents a strange medley of assumptions of power, on the one hand, and a perversion of the principles of democracy on the other; it seeks to excite the sympathies of the people of the Southern States, in contending for that which nine tenths of them condemn as absurd; it assails the Government of the United States as tyrannical, for doing that which is the sworn duty of its officers, to provide for the collection of the revenue. It again serves up to the palate, the odious and proscriptive doctrines which the "Ordinance" inculcates—talks of the unlimited sovereignty of South Carolina, as though His Excellency was competent to the Declaration of War—the contracting of alliances—coining of money—forming commercial arrangements—making treaties—and doing all other acts and things, which "a sovereign Prince or Potentate may of right do." Such solemn rhodomontade may gratify a vitiated taste or minister aliment to a highly excited imagination; but its fallacies are too absurd to deceive any man of sound judgment.

*N. C. Journal.*

*Boston.*—The Bostonians never sleep—nothing can evade their attention. If a fire destroys a town and turns its inhabitants away houseless and penniless, they are the first to send relief. If a famine prevails in a distant land, they are foremost in supplying their wants; while others are talking about what ought to be done, they have the work accomplished—remembering "he giveth twice that doth it promptly."

*Conn. Mirror.*

An express from Washington City, to South Carolina, passed through our city last Saturday night about 12 o'clock—It had been but 36 hours only coming from Washington. The envelope which contained the express, was directed to an agent of the Mail contractors at Fayetteville, with directions to open it, and forward it on with all speed. The Postmaster general's frank was on the outside. The express has given rise to many conjectures—and has afforded the mischievous a fine opportunity to practice upon the credulous part of our community.

*Constitutionalist.*

The House of Representatives refused, yesterday, by a large majority, to consider the motion of Mr. Adams, laid on the table some days ago, calling for copies of the President's Proclamation, &c. We take the vote in this case to be an indication of an indisposition of the House to have the subject debated in that body at present. We do not think that the vote indicates any thing else than this.

*Nat. Intel.*

*Interest.*—A person advertises in the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser for money, for which he offers 11 per cent. interest, with a lien on property worth four times the amount; 22 per cent. is offered by another.

Henry Seawell, Esq. has been elected by the Legislature, Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Judge Daniel, elected to the Supreme Court bench.

## Married,

In this county, on Thursday, the 3rd inst. by Jesse Walton, Esq. Mr. DANIEL SMITH, to Miss NANCY WALTON.

## NOTICE,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 8th of January, 1833, one Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, shod all round, with a white star in her forehead. Said mare has been appraised and entered in the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

And also, on the 20th of December, 1832, a Brown Bay Horse, with a white spot on his forehead, supposed to be about four years old. The above described horse, has also been entered on the Ranger's Book of Cabarrus County.

JOHN M MINSTER. *Ranger.*

*Cabarrus county, Jan.* 11, 1833. 3mt434

## Cheraw Races.

THE Cheraw Jockey Club will hold their next regular meeting on the first Wednesday in February next. The Races will commence on that day,

### *Free for all Horses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First day | 3 miles heats |
| Second day | 2 " " |
| Third day Handicap | mile heats, three best in five. |

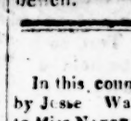
The Purses will amount to between eight hundred and a thousand dollars.

J. LAZARUS, Secretary.

Cheraw, Dec. 10. 3t422

The Camden Journal and Catawba Journal will please give the above three insertions, and forward their bills to J. LAZARUS.


## MANSION HOTE.



THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3mt417


☞ It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

## Temperance Meeting.

A Meeting of the friends of Temperance in Iredell County, will take place in Statesville, on Tuesday of the February Court, 1833, at 10 o'clock, P. M. to form a County Temperance Society.—3t 422.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1832.

ABNER FEIMSTER and Robert Simonton's Executors vs. the heirs at law of Adam Johnson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Elisha Johnson, one of the heirs at law, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said Elihu Johnson appear at the next Court, to be held for the county of Iredell on the third Monday of February next, at the Court-House in Statesville, and file his answer to said petition otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and the prayer thereof be granted.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.

pr. adv. $2.50 6t425


## ADVERTISEMENT.

A SMALL quantity of writing and wrapping paper is deposited at Thomas M. Young's Store, Statesville—for sale at manufacturing prices.

*December 20, 1832.* 3w421

## FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

## JAMES MULL,

HAVING purchased the new establishment of Thomas Mull, jr. between the Mansion Hotel and the Office of the Watchman, will keep on hand a good supply of every article usual in his line of business. He will also execute all orders for work, in his shoe shop, neatly and promptly. His workmen are first rate and faithful, and his prices such as no one can grumble at.—All work done in his shop or purchased from him which may rip, he will repair gratis.

*December, 1, 1832.*—6mt443

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove from Charlotte, offers for sale upon reasonable terms the above named establishment, which is now in excellent repair. Every out building is in good order and well suited for carrying on the business comfortably. The stand is well known, is equal if not superior to any in this section of the country. Any communication upon the subject will be attended to. Possession would be given to the purchaser forthwith if desirable.

J. D. BOYD.

*Charlotte, Dec.* 4, 1832.—3mt430

## FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

## H. H. BEARD

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has just received, from Messrs. Wilson & Saguess, of New York, the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1832 and 3, which, no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done, as usual, in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his cutting is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on main street, next door to Doct. Burns'.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage; and hopes, by a continuance of punctuality and strict attention to his shop, to merit it further.

413tf

Wanted, two or three Journeymen Tailors immediately.

## TAILORING—REMOVAL.

### *Benjamin Fraley.*

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a confectionary Shop, which is a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and is now prepared, as usual, to accommodate all who may favor him with their work. He has just received from New York and Philadelphia the

### *Latest Fashions,*

imported from London and Paris, and has a good number of first-rate workmen in his employment.

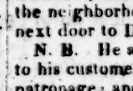
He will execute work in an elegant and superior style, to any in this part of the country, and will warrant it to fit well.

All kinds of cutting will be done on short notice. All orders for work, from a distance will be punctually attended to.

He is an Agent of Wilson and Saguess of New York, and also, of Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and therefore will teach any tailor those systems of cutting who may want his instruction.

He gratefully returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and hopes that by an assiduous and strict attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

*Salisbury, N. C.*—6mt440



A Lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and intelligent, of moral habits and good disposition, will find a suitable situation as an apprentice to the printing business, if application be made soon at this office.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of

### *Clayland & Torrence*

will present them to Charles L. Torrence for payment; and all persons indebted, by note or book account, to the late firm, are requested to call on Charles L. Torrence and settle the same, as he alone or his attorney is authorised to give receipts for, and settle all debts due said firm.

R. M. CLAYLAND.

November 13, 1832.—6t417

## POETRY.

### STANZAS

*On attending an Exhibition of a Female School.*

How fair upon the gazer's sight
In learning's sacred fane,
With cheek of bloom and robe of white,
Gilds on your graceful train.
Blest creatures!—to whose guileless eye
Earth's gilded gift's are new,—
Ye know not that distrustful sigh
Which dreams its vows untrue.

There gleams a bubble in your cup,
By hope and fancy nurst,
How high its sparkling foam leaps up!
Ye do not think 'twill burst:—
And be it far from me to fling,
On budding joys a blight,—
I would not spread a raven's wing,
To shade a path so bright.

There twines a wreath around your brow
Blent with a sunny braid,
Love gives its flowers their infant glow,
Ye do not think 'twill fade:
But yet 'twere safer there to bind,
That plant of changeless die,
Whose root is in the lovely mind,—
Whose blossom in the sky.

Yet who o'er Beauty's form can hang,
Nor think how future years
May bring stern Sorrow's speechless pang
And Disappointments' tears,—
Unceasing toils—unpitied care,
Cold treachery's serpent moan,
Ills that the tender breast must bear
Unanswering and alone.

But the as frail and fragrant flower,
Crush'd by the sweeping blast,
Doth even in Death an incense pour,
The swetest and the last—
So woman's deep, enduring love,
Which nothing can appal,
Her stedfast faith that looks above
For rest—can conquer all. L. H. S.

*Hartford, Oct. 25, 1832.*

## VARIETY,

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Charleston Courier.

*Blessed effects of Nullification.*—Extract from a letter received in this city from Sumter District, dated Dec. 23, 1832:—

"I wrote to you in my last letter, to pay off my accounts in town, out of the proceeds of the two parcels of Cotton sent you, and remit me the balance immediately by mail by the 1st of January. I am undetermined as yet what course I shall pursue, but I do expect to leave this State in three or four weeks, as I am determined not to live in bondage the few days I have to spend on earth. Please let me know by next mail what you think I had best do with the balance of my Cotton, send it on or sell it here."

[This is a substantial planter, who is worth at least $25,000, and who is clear of *debt*, and who is as snugly situated as any man in the State of the same property. He is among that unfortunate class of citizens, however, who lives within his income, and attends to his farm, and *gets ahead*, in direct opposition to the grinding system of M'Duffie, Hamilton & Co.]

The Editor of the U. S. Gazette, published at Philadelphia, who is in every sense of the word, a scholar, a gentleman, and man of sterling talent, has lately been abused by some obscure editor of a country newspaper in Pennsylvania, *for a Yankee*. The Editor of the Gazette treats the blotter of foolscap precisely as he deserves. Every blubbering booby who writes rigmarole in low Dutch, and utters nonsense in crippled English, thinks he does something mighty when he belches his German bile upon such a man as Chandler; and when he has called him "Yankee," there is an end of him, God wot. Because, forsooth, the poor devil happened himself to be born in Pennsylvania, he has no doubt that he does a very excruciating thing in *accusing* a gentleman of being born in Massachusetts! If the poor creatures who deal in these small wares of malignancy—this haberdashery of hatred, had the faculty of perception in half as ample measure as a rock oyster, they would refrain from such folly, for they would shrink from the ridiculousness of their own figure. Many an addle pated Zany whose brains thrown into joint stock with those of a whole regiment of his race, would go but little way towards oiling the hairspring of his own watch, is of opinion that he is uttering the very sublime of severity, when he calls a sensible man "Yankee," and more than one of the valiant, the sum total of whose heroism, would be but a scant pattern of courage for a hen partridge, delights much in the amusement of killing the "cowardly Yankees," as Paddy played bopeep with the moon—at a distance. These things would be provoking, if it were not for their redeeming ludicrousness. They afford such ample aliment for fun, that it is out of the question to be vexed.

*Camden Journal.*

*Russian Empire.*—In the beginning of the 16th century, the population of Russia amonted to only 10,000,000, and her territory spread over an extent of about 37,000 square miles. In the middle of the 17th century (1645) the population was about 12 millions, and the territory about 250,000 square miles. In the reign of Catherine the Great in 1763, the population had increased to 25,000,000, and the territory to 320,000 square miles. And in 1825, at the death of Alexander, the population was 60,000,000, and the extent more than 375,000 square miles. To these must be added, the immense acquisitions made from the Turks and the Persians, by the present Emperor. The Russian territory now embraces 190 meridians of longitude, and 88 parallels of latitude.

*Season of Whiskers.*—It is worthy of remark that when cold weather approaches, and other vegetables begin to fade, whiskers sprout up and flourish with the utmost vigor. Many a face, which in summer appeared barren as the deserts of Arabia, is now covered by a most luxurient crop. Every thing in its proper season—cowslips in the spring, cucumbers in the summer, cantelopes in autumn, and whiskers in winter.

*N. Y. Citizen.*

The Greenville *Mountaineer* represents the people of Greenville, as "ready to march at a minute's warning, in defence of that Government, which they now see there is an attempt to destroy," —and as "indignant beyond measure at the proceedings of a FACTION in South Carolina, who have been styling themselves *the State*—assuming the authority of a DESPOT, and speaking in the language of a MASTER" It adds, that "many who have hitherto been acting with the nullifiers are now ready for any extremity in defence of their Union and Civil Liberty;" and that "no Union man in the district, and very few nullifiers, would shoulder a musket and fight against the Star Spangled Banner."

A public Meeting of the friends of the Union and regulated Liberty—the enemies of civil war, revolution, disunion and proscription—the opponents of nullification unmasked, with its Test oath and clause of secession, is to be held at Greenville, on sale day in January.

The Yorkville *Pioneer* of the 21st ult. contains a call for a Meeting of those citizens opposed to the Ordinance of the late Convention, and the proceedings, in order to express their views in relation thereto and to concert measures of resistance to the lawless, unauthorized and unconstitutional proceedings, is to take place at Yorkville, on the first Monday in January.

The Board of Health of the city of Nashville, (Tennessee,) have given public notice that the Cholera has at length reached that city: That (on the 12th) it was believed by the Board that five or six cases of Epidemic Cholera had occurred there, and that there had been 3 deaths from said disease.

A personal encounter took place at Edwardsville, Ill. on the 16th ult. between Gov. Ninian Edwards and Judge Smith, a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In the version of the affair given by the former, he says that the Judge approached him with two loaded pistols, and presented the muzzles of both at him, offered him his choice, calling him a *damn'd dog*; whereupon the ex-Governor, instead of accepting the offer, knocked the Judge down with his first, and caned him until they were separated by the intervention of others.

*Errors of the Press.*—When it is known that from fifty to a hundred thousand types are picked up *singly* and put in their proper places for each day's paper, it will not appear extraordinary that occasionally one or two of them will get into the worng place, or that in making up a body containing so many small parts, errors should sometimes occur. It is a matter of surprize that the daily press especially, is as correct as it is.

The Richmond Enquirer (very good authority) says that the President is prepared to call the new Congress together early in the year, in case the Tariff question be not satisfactorily settled during the present session,


**Fayetteville Paper Mill.**

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Pape Mill in Fatteville N.C.

*New, cheap and popular periodical, entitled the*

**Select Circulating Library.**

Containin g equal to Fifty volumes for Five Dollars!

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities where books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in their principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1,25 to $1,50. The whole number would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for, though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburg, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain.—From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionbe culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences detrimental and otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guarranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

The Select Circulating Library will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post-office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers will form a volume well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20—a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.—Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the the work for $4 by uniting in their remittances

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Philadelphia, October, 1832.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

**A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR**
*A Tinplate*
**Worker.**

AS the subscriber wishes to decline the business of Tin Plate Working he will sell his stock on hand, together with an entire set of old fashioned TOOLS, and a set of

**Patent Tools.**

The stock consists of Tinplate, Zink, Iron and Brass Wire, together with a good assortment of Tinplate wares.

The whole will be sold low for cash or country produce.

CHARLES VANDERFORD.

Salisbury, Dec. 10, 1832.—41417

*Equity Blanks for sale here.*

**NEW STORE**
OPENED IN
**Mocksville.**

**MURPHY & TAYLOR**

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville, in the store opposite that of R. S. Hargrave, a large and entirely new stock of Fashionable and

*Fancy Dry Goods; Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries; Fur and Wool Hats; Leghorn, Dunstable, and Navarino Bonnets; Books and Stationrey,*

Together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought for CASH, and selected by one of the firm, out of the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia, with constant regard to an assortment adapted to the requirements of the people, they now offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear terms and prices, judge for themselves, and Buy, as their best interest may require.

*November*, 1832.—6t420

**NEW AND CHEAP**
**GOODS.**

**HUE & CADE,**

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

**FALL & WINTER**
**GOODS,**
FROM
*New York & Philadelphia.*

WE respectfully solicit our friends to call and examine before they buy, we give them our thankful acknowledgements for their liberal patronage, since we commenced business; and shall feel grateful for a continuance of the same.

416tf.

FRESH & FASHIONABLE
**FALL AND WINTER**
**GOODS.**

*Now receiving and opening, at the Store of*

**JOHN MURPHY,**
IN SALISBURY,

A large and extensive assortment both in variety and amount, of

**FRESH & FASHIONABLE**
*Fall & Winter*
**GOODS**

Selected with the utmost care, and bought wholly and entirely for cash, in Philadelphia and New York, from the latest styles of 1832.

His customers and the Public are most earnestly requested to call, see, hear and judge, each and every one for himself.

The extensive assortment and low rate of his prices, must most certainly induce the public to believe that goods cannot be sold lower in this section of country.

J. M. hopes by close and steady attention to business, and a free and willing mind to render to all, who may favour him with their calls, such accommodations as shall merit their continuance.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment by the first day of January next, or give their notes with security, if required.

*November*, 1832. -6t420

CHERAW
**Academies.**

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing the very prosperous State of the above institutions. With a continuing increase of numbers. They have been enabled to add all the comforts, and advantages necessary to a complete Academical course.

The following are the rates of tuition.

**Female Academy,**

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDANCE OF
MR. CRANMORE WALLACE AND LA

| | |
|---|---|
| Latin, Mathematics, Drawing, &c. | $8 00 |
| Common English studies, | 6 |
| Reading and Writing, | 5 00 |

**MALE ACADEMY.**

MESSRS. INGLIS & DUBOSH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. | 00 |
| English studies, | 6 00 |
| Reading and Writing, | 5 00 |

**French.**

IN this department; a gentleman of great accomplishment as a French Scholar is executed to take charge.

**Music,**

Mons. VICTOR LA TASTE, has been engaged and will instruct upon the Piano, Guitar and Flute,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PIANO | per quarter | $15 |
| GUITAR | | 15 |
| FLUTE, | | 10 |

This gentleman the trustees feel confident, will give every satisfaction as a teacher of these instruments.

P. PHILIPS,
*Secretary of the board of Trustees.*

*November* 1, 1832.—41419

The Georgetown Union, Salisbury Journal and Fayetteville Observer, will give this advertisement four insertions and forward their accounts for payment.

**Estate Notice.**

ALL those who are indebted by note, or book account, to the late firm of

**KYLES & MEENAN,**

imerchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber as no further indulgence will be given.

R. MACNAMARA,
Admr. D. Meenan, dec.

**DAVID E. POOL,**
**WATCH & CLOCK MAKER**
AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and of the circumjacent counties, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

**Engraving**

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

*Chains, Seals & Keys,*

EVER-POINTED PENCILS AND LEADS, on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; and also, a good assortment of

**WATCH MATERIALS,**

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

**GLASSES**

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a 'fair trial.'

*Salisbury*, 1832. 415tf


State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
In the Court of Equity.

Benjamin Howard vs. Henry Figenwinder. Bill to foreclose a mortgage. A subpœna having issued in this case, and returned by the sheriff endorsed, "not found."

IT is ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the defendant, Henry Figenwinder, whom it appears to the satisfaction of the court, is not an inhabitant of this State, appear at the next term of this court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1833, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and decree to forclose the mortgage entered according to the prayer of the bill.

Copy from the minutes.

SAM SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

*October* 26, 1832. 3mt42


**E. White & William Hager**

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

B. WHITE,
WM. HAGAR.

**Journal of Health.**

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues belonging to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER.

July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editor in reference to the recent change:

"Our readers will have seen, by an announcement in our last number, that Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire assent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to promote the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and the maxims of Domestic Economy. Education physical and moral, as laying, according as well or ill conducted, a foundation for happiness or misery, comes strictly their province: nor shall rational amusement and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publish and editors acting in concert and with a aim to the instruction and entertainment the public cannot, we are persuaded, fail of satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

**Wrapping Paper.**

A quantity of Wrapping paper, made at the Salem paper mill for sale. There are two sizes—large 50; smaller, 90 cents per ream.

Office,

Apl.

*Salisbury, Dec* 1, 183

*Writs, Subpœnas, Executions, &c. for the next Superior court, both County and Superior court, on hand at the Office. The supply of blanks is probably better and more complete than before.*